

Appendix D: Special-status Species Evaluation

Purpose of this Appendix

A total of 74 special-status wildlife species and 38 special-status plant species were considered in the evaluation of Yosemite Lodge Area Redevelopment (see table D-1). These special-species include those listed under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, species listed under the California Endangered Species Act or accorded “special status” (i.e., considered rare or sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Game), and park rare plants. The purpose of this appendix is to:

- Evaluate the effects of the proposed action on special-status species or their critical habitat that are known to be or could be present within the project area
- Determine the need for consultation and conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Conform to requirements of the Endangered Species Act (19 United States Code [USC] 1536 (c), 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 402) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., implemented at 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508)

Each species in table D-1 was evaluated to determine (1) the known or likely occurrence of a species or its preferred habitat in the vicinity of the project area and the possibility of a species or its preferred habitat types occurring in areas expected to be affected; (2) the direct physical loss of habitat; (3) the loss of habitat from its modification; and (4) the effective loss of habitat due to construction activity or noise. Habitat fragmentation was also considered. The special-status species are considered further in this environmental assessment (in Chapter III, Affected Environment, Chapter IV, Environmental Consequences, and Appendix D, Special-Status Species) if actions proposed in the alternatives could have direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on the species.

The National Park Service has determined that several of the 112 special-status species listed in table D-1 warrant further consideration in the body of this environmental assessment, including bald eagle, Yosemite Mariposa sideband snail, Sierra pygmy grasshopper, Harlequin duck, peregrine falcon, white-headed woodpecker, rufous hummingbird, California spotted owl, spotted bat, small-footed myotis bat, long-eared myotis bat, fringed myotis bat, long-legged myotis bat, Yuma myotis bat, greater western mastiff bat, golden eagle, Cooper’s hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, willow flycatcher, yellow warbler, pallid bat, pale big-eared bat, and Townsend’s big-eared bat, and 8 special-status plants. The remaining 81 special-status species do not occur in the project area and there would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on these species from actions proposed in the alternatives. These species are not evaluated further in this environmental assessment.

Special-status Species Categories

The federal, state, and National Park Service special-status species listed in table D-1 are categorized as:

- Federal endangered: Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its national range
- Federal threatened: Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its national range
- Federal species of concern: Any species that may become vulnerable to extinction on a national level from declining population trends, limited range, and/or continuing threats (note that this is no longer an official U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service category, but is still considered in this document because it contains many species that could become threatened or endangered)
- Federal species of local concern: species of local or regional concern or conservation significance
- Federally proposed: species officially proposed (in the Federal Register) for listing as endangered or threatened
- Federally delisted: Delisted species. Species to be monitored for five years
- State of California endangered: Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range in the state
- State of California threatened: Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its state range
- State of California species of special concern: Any species that may become vulnerable to extinction on a state level from declining population trends, limited range, and/or continuing threats; could become threatened or endangered
- State of California rare (plants only): A native plant that, although not currently threatened with extinction, is present in small numbers throughout its range, such that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens
- Yosemite National Park rare (plants only): Identified by the National Park Service as rare¹

Critical Habitat

Critical habitat has not been designated for any federally listed species that is known or has potential to occur within the project area. Critical habitat for the California red-legged frog was designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on March 13, 2001 (Federal Register 2001). In July 2002, a federal judge repealed the ruling over 4.0 million acres of habitat; however, critical habitat Unit 5 (Yosemite Unit) remains intact. This area consists of drainages found in the tributaries of the Tuolumne River and Jordan Creek, a tributary to the Merced River, in Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties.

¹ Park rare plants include those that are locally rare natives, listed by the California Native Plant Society, endemic to the park or its local vicinity, at the furthest extent of their range, of special importance to the park (identified in legislation or park management objectives), the subject of political concern or unusual public interest, vulnerable to local population declines, or subject to human disturbance during critical portions of their life cycle.

Table D-1
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES					
INVERTEBRATES					
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT			Found in deciduous riparian habitat with elderberry species (<i>Sambucus</i> spp.) below 3,000 feet. Suitable habitat for this species occurs in lower reaches of the gorge and El Portal.	Removed from Further Analysis. The Yosemite Lodge project area is above the range of this species. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
FISH					
Paiute cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus (Salmo) clarkae seleniris</i>	FT			The native range of this species is limited to approximately 9 miles of stream habitat in Silver King Creek, Alpine County. The California Department of Fish and Game has introduced this species into creeks outside its historic range, including Delancy Creek in Yosemite National Park.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species is not known from the Merced River. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT			This species occurs only in Suisun Bay and the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary ("Delta") near San Francisco Bay in California. Though the species does not occur in Yosemite National Park, the park contains the headwaters of tributaries that feed into downstream habitat for the species.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not occur within Yosemite National Park. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Sacramento splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	FT			Habitat for this species includes tidal fresh and brackish waters of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Suisun Bay, Tidal marshes in Suisun, Napa, and Petaluma, and the main stem of the Sacramento River. Though the species does not occur in Yosemite National Park, the park contains the headwaters of tributaries that feed into downstream habitat for the species.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not occur within Yosemite National Park. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Central Valley steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT			This species occurs in the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary and tributaries. Though the species does not occur in Yosemite National Park, the park contains the headwaters of tributaries that feed into downstream habitat for the species.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not occur within Yosemite National Park. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS					
California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	FT	CSC		Found in quiet pools in permanent streams in mixed conifer zones and foothills. Prefers riparian deciduous habitat. Critical habitat for the California red-legged frog has been designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service northwest of the project area within Yosemite National Park (final rule dated March 13, 2001; Federal Register 2001). The only recent records for Yosemite come from a lake at 6,000 feet in elevation in the northern portion of the park. Surveys at this location within the last five years have found no red-legged frogs remaining, only bullfrogs.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species is presumed extirpated from Yosemite Valley. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

Status: FE = federally endangered, FT = federally threatened, FD = federally delisted (status to be monitored for at least five years), FC = federal species of concern, FLC=federal species of local concern, CE = California endangered, CT = California threatened, CSC = California species of special concern, R = California rare, PR = Yosemite park rare, PT = Yosemite park threatened

Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES (cont.)					
BIRDS					
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT	CE		Forages over rivers, streams, and lakes. Primarily eats fish, also carrion, waterbirds, and small mammals. Transient through Yosemite Valley and El Portal. No bald eagles are nesting in the park (NPS 1997d). The species was proposed for delisting July 6, 1999.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species is expected as a transient visitor through Yosemite. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN					
INVERTEBRATES					
Wawona riffle beetle <i>Atractelmis wawona</i>	FC			This aquatic species is a listed due to its limited distribution in the North and South Forks of the Merced River. Habitat includes rocks and mossy areas within the river channel.	Removed from Further Analysis. Potential habitat is located in Merced River outside the project area. This species is not likely to occur in Yosemite Creek because this species is rare in streams with seasonal fluctuations in flow.
Merced Canyon shoulderband snail <i>Helminthoglypta allynsmithi</i>	FC			Found in rockslide habitat with shade and moisture. This species is associated with rocky areas that are resistant to effects.	Removed from Further Analysis Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Leech's skyline diving beetle <i>Hydroporus leechi</i>	FC			Previously considered limited to the San Francisco Bay Area. Now believed to be disturbed widely throughout the western United States.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
California linderiella fairy shrimp <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	FC			This crustacean is known from 39 sites in California, about half of which are found at low elevations on the east side of the Central Valley. It is also found in the Central and South Coast Mountains regions from Boggs Lake in Lake County, south to Riverside County.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Molestan blister beetle <i>Lytta molesta</i>	FC			Vernal pools and grasslands in the San Joaquin Valley from Contra Costa County south to Tulare and Kern Counties.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Yosemite Mariposa sideband snail <i>Monadenia hillebrandi yosemitensis</i>	FC			Rockslide areas may be necessary for shelter. This species is associated with rocky areas that are resistant to effects.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is present in the vicinity of Camp 4. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Sierra pygmy grasshopper <i>Tetrix sierrana</i>	FC			Pygmy grasshoppers are often found in riparian areas, particularly in the spring and early summer. One record for El Portal (1953) (NPS 2000a). Occurs in upland and riparian habitats.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Potential habitat for this species occurs within and adjacent to the riparian corridor of the Merced River. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-Status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
Bohart's blue butterfly <i>Philotiella speciosa bohartorum</i>	FC			An annual in the buckwheat family, <i>Chorizanthe membranacea</i> , is the suspected host. It is found in association with serpentine soils. No host plants for this species would be affected by the proposed action.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
FISH					
Green sturgeon <i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	FC			Known from the Rouge River in Oregon and Trinity and Sacramento rivers in California.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
River lamprey <i>Lampretra ayresi</i>	FC			Known from the Sacramento River to southeast Alaska.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Kern brook lamprey <i>Lampetra hubbsi</i>	FC			Known from the upper San Joaquin River in Millerton Lake.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Pacific lamprey <i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	FC			Known from the upper drainages of the Sacramento-San Joaquin system, American River, Sacramento River, Napa River, Sonoma Creek, and Walnut Creek.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Longfin smelt <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	FC			Sloughs, edges of rivers and bays. General locations: Suisun Bay, Montezuma Slough, lower reaches of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and the Delta.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS					
Limestone salamander <i>Hydromantes brunus</i>	FC	CT		Very limited distribution along Merced River and its tributaries between 800 and 2,500 feet in elevation, usually in association with limestone outcrops. This species has limited distribution along the Merced River and its habitat – limestone outcrops.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Mount Lyell salamander <i>Hydromantes platycephalus</i>	FC	CSC		Occurs in massive rock areas between 4,000 and 11,500 feet in elevation, in rock fissures, seeps, shade, and low-growing plants.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	FC	CSC		Formerly abundant and found up to 6,000 feet in elevation, this species has virtually disappeared from its range in the Sierra Nevada from unknown causes. Preferred habitat was rocky streams and wet meadows.	Removed from Further Analysis. Presumed extirpated from the park and the Sierra Nevada. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
Yosemite toad <i>Bufo canorus</i>	FC	CSC		Restricted to areas of wet meadows in central high Sierra Nevada, between 6,400 and 11,300 feet.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FPE	CSC		A species of mountain habitats, occurring at elevations between 6,000 to over 12,000 feet, found in streams, lakes, and ponds in a variety of vegetation types.	Removed from Further Analysis. Marginal habitat for this species is present in Yosemite Creek. However, the project area is below elevation of this species.
Western spadefoot toad <i>Spea hammondi</i>	FC			Prefers grassland, scrub and chaparral locally but could occur in oak woodlands.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is not present in the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Northern sagebrush lizard <i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i>	FC			Inhabits mountain slopes, forested slopes, and open areas. Occurs in sandy areas near water.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
California horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	FC			California horned lizards live in open grasslands and chaparral.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Northwestern pond turtle <i>Clemys marmorata marmorata</i>	FC	CSC		Found in the Sierra Nevada up to 6,000 feet in elevation, this species has decreased by up to 80% in numbers, probably due to habitat fragmentation and non-native predators. Habitat is permanent water in a variety of habitat types. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Merced River corridor. However, suitable habitat was not observed for this species during a September 2002 survey of the project area.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Southwestern pond turtle <i>Clemys marmorata pallida</i>	FC	CSC		Found in the Sierra Nevada up to 6,000 feet in elevation, this species has decreased by up to 80% in numbers, probably due to habitat fragmentation and non-native predators. Habitat is permanent water in a variety of habitat types. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Merced River corridor. However, suitable habitat was not observed for this species during a September 2002 survey of the project area.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-Status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
BIRDS					
Harlequin duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	FC	CSC		Breeds along large, swift-moving mountain rivers. Was formerly found in every major watershed in the Sierra, but has disappeared. Formerly nested in Yosemite Valley (NPS 1997d). A pair of harlequin ducks was observed within the Merced River in 2000. No recent nesting harlequin duck have been documented within Yosemite National Park. Nesting pairs of this species are presumed extirpated from Yosemite National Park. However, the last sighting of transients in Yosemite National Park occurred near Table Rock just upstream from The Yosemite Lodge project area in the spring of 2000.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species is not known to nest in the park. Transient Harlequin ducks have been observed in the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Aleutian Canada goose <i>Branta Canadensis leucopareia</i>	FD			The nesting habitat includes stream bands, marshes, lagoons, and sea cliffs cut by watercourses. Small, inland ponds are required for molting. In winter the Aleutian Canada Goose utilizes agricultural croplands and pastures.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	FC	CSC		Favors moderately dense coniferous forests broken by meadows, and other openings, between 5,000 and 9,000 feet in elevation. Typically nests in mature conifer stands near streams. Habitat destruction in its range has caused declines in population. Records exist for Yosemite Valley, primarily between November and February. This species is considered a transient visitor through the Merced River corridor.	Removed from Further Analysis. Preferred habitat no present in project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FD/FC	CE		Usually nests on high cliffs near water to search for prey. The species was formally delisted August 25, 1999.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable nesting habitat occurs on rock cliffs located in the vicinity of Camp 4 and the Indian Cultural Center. The proposed action is not anticipated to affect nesting habitat. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Oak titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	FLC			Live oaks and deciduous woodlands.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Black tern <i>Chidonias niger</i>	FC	CSC		Prefers to nest in freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and sloughs.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

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Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
American dipper <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	FLC			Permanent resident throughout most of western United States; along small, clear streams. Not known to nest within the park.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger</i>	FSC	CSC		Occurs in mountainous regions of the western United States and Canada. Currently, black swifts occur in three widely separated areas: central Colorado through central Utah; central and southwestern coastal California; and southern Alaska to northern Washington and inland to southwestern Alberta, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Hermit warbler <i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>	FC	CSC		Found in various forest types. Common associates are subalpine fir, western white pine, Engelmann spruce, aspen, and larch. This species is not known to nest within the park.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Lewis' woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	FC			Occurs in open oak savannahs, broken deciduous and coniferous habitats. Breeds locally along eastern slopes of the Coast Ranges, and in the Sierra Nevada, Warner Mountains, Klamath Range, and the Cascade Range.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable nesting habitat not present in the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action, and this species is not evaluated further.
Long-billed curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	FC	CSC		Breeds in wet meadow habitat in northeastern California. Preferred winter habitats include large coastal estuaries, upland herbaceous areas, and croplands.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable nesting habitat not present in the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action, and this species is not evaluated further.
White-headed woodpecker <i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	FLC			Occurs in montane coniferous forests up to lodgepole pine and red fir habitats in the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, Klamath, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, and Warner Mountains.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat is present in the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Rufous hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	FC			Found in a wide variety of habitats that provide nectar-producing flowers. Uses valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, riparian, and various chaparral habitats in both northward and southward migration; montane riparian, aspen, and high mountain meadows (to treeline and above) used in southward migration.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species does not nest in the project area, however, foraging habitat is present. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Brewer's sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	FC			Breeds in treeless shrub habitats with moderate canopy, especially in sagebrush.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat not present in the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action, and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-Status Species Considered in this Analysis

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Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FC	CSC		Breeds from oak and ponderosa pine forests upslope to lower-elevation red fir forests up to 7,600 feet, with mixed conifer the optimum type. Presence of black oak in the forest canopy also enhances habitat suitability. In Yosemite Valley, NPS wildlife staff has confirmed spotted owl sightings near Happy Isles, Mirror Lake, the Chapel, and the base of Cathedral Rocks (NPS 2002e). Breeding surveys were negative for this species in Yosemite Valley. Potential foraging habitat is located in project area.	Considered Further in this Analysis. No nesting owls occur within the project area. Owls likely use project area for foraging habitat (NPS 2002e). Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
MAMMALS					
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	FC	CSC		Rare throughout range. Uses crevices in rock faces for roosting and reproduction. Forages in a wide variety of habitats, primarily for moths.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Small-footed myotis bat <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	FC			Usually found above 6,000 feet and in wooded and brushy habitats near water. Forages among trees and over water. Breeds in colonies in buildings, caves, and mines (NPS 1997b). Suitable habitat for this species occurs within Yosemite National Park.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Long-eared myotis bat <i>Myotis evotis</i>	FC			Wide range, from coast to high Sierra Nevada, in montane oak woodlands. Roosts primarily in hollow trees, especially large snags or lightning-scarred, live trees.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Fringed myotis bat <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FC			Found to at least 6,400 feet in the Sierra Nevada, in deciduous/mixed conifer forests. Feeds over water, in open habitats, and by gleaning from foliage. Roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and trees, especially large conifer snags.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Long-legged myotis bat <i>Myotis volans</i>	FC			Found up to high elevations in the Sierra Nevada, in montane coniferous forest habitats. Forages over water, close to trees and cliffs, and in openings in forests. Roosts primarily in large-diameter snags. Forms nursery colonies numbering hundreds of individuals, usually under bark or in hollow trees.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
Yuma myotis bat <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	FC			Usually occurs below 8,000 feet in elevation. Forages over open, still, or slow-moving water and above low vegetation in meadows. Roosts in buildings, caves, or crevices. Nursery colonies of several thousand individuals may be in buildings, caves, or mines.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Greater western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	FC			Found in a variety of habitats to over 8,000 feet in elevation. Roosts primarily in crevices in cliff faces, and occasionally trees. Detected most often over meadows and other open areas, but will also feed above forest canopy; sometimes to high altitudes (1,000 feet).	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
San Joaquin pocket mouse <i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	FC			Occurs in dry, open grasslands or scrub areas on fine-textured soils between 1,100 and 2,000 feet in the Central and Salinas valleys.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Pygmy rabbit <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	FC			Pygmy rabbits prefer dense sage brush habitat.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Mount Lyell shrew <i>Sorex lyelli</i>	FC			Favors riparian zones and other wet sites. Known only from the vicinity of Mount Lyell within the park.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare <i>Lepus americanus tahoensis</i>	FC			Uncommon resident of upper elevations in the Sierra Nevada. Prefers the edges of forested habitats, heterogeneous habitats, and areas with dense understory, particularly in riparian habitats.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Marten <i>Martes americanus</i>	FC			Found in dense, complex coniferous forests with large trees and snags. Structural complexity near the ground is important for foraging and protection from predators.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Pacific fisher <i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	FC	CSC		Occurs in coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian habitats with a high percent canopy closure, mostly above about 6,000 feet elevation. Carnivorous, but may also eat fruit and fungi. Densities of fisher in the central Sierra Nevada appear to be very low, for unknown reasons. Higher densities exist in both the northern and southern Sierra Nevada.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-Status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
VEGETATION					
Slender moonwort <i>Botrychium lineare</i>	FC			Currently known from a total of 11 populations in Colorado, Oregon, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Nevada. Historic populations were previously known from the Fresno area of California. California populations have not been seen for at least 20 years and are believed extirpated.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Merced clarkia <i>Clarkia lingulata</i>	FC	CE		Endemic to Mariposa County west of Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site. Associated with metamorphic gravels and tallus in red clay on north-facing slopes and canyon bottoms within chaparral, coniferous forest, and cismontane woodland communities.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Rawson's flaming-trumpet <i>Collomia rawsoniana</i>	FC			Found in mid-elevation riparian zones and meadows and seeps.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Yosemite woolly-sunflower <i>Eriophyllum nubigenum</i>	FC			Inhabits chaparral and montane coniferous forests between 1,535 and 2,365 meters in elevation.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Short-leaved hulsea <i>Hulsea brevifolia</i>	FLC			Inhabits granitic or volcanic montane coniferous forests between 1,500 and 3,200 meters in elevation with gravelly or sandy soils.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Yosemite lewisia <i>Lewisia disepala</i>	FC			Found in montane granitic coniferous forests with sandy soils and pinyon and juniper woodlands between 1,340 and 3,500 meters in elevation.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Madera linanthus <i>Linanthus serrulatus</i>	FLC			Inhabits lower elevation woodlands and coniferous forests.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Congdon's lomatium <i>Lomatium congdonii</i>	FC			Restricted to serpentine and metamorphic soils in canyon live oak woodlands. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Merced River corridor. Not present in the project area.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF CONCERN (cont.)					
Slender-stalked monkeyflower <i>Mimulus gracilipes</i>	FLC			Located in moist granitic soils and meadow edges/disturbed sites often in partial shade between about 3,900 to 5,700 feet.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Pansy monkeyflower <i>Mimulus pulchellus</i>	FLC			Found in vernal pools in montane coniferous forest.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Yosemite popcorn-flower <i>Plagiobothrys torreyi</i> var. <i>torreyi</i>	FLC			Located in moist granitic soils and meadow edges/disturbed sites often in partial shade between about 3,900 to 5,700 feet.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Parasol clover <i>Trifolium bolanderi</i>	FC			Grows in red fir forest, yellow pine forest, moist meadows, and seeps.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
STATE-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN					
BIRDS					
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		CSC		Found in a wide range of elevations in the park. Needs open terrain for hunting. Feeds primarily on small mammals. Nests on cliffs and in large trees in open areas.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species is considered a transient visitor through Yosemite Valley. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperi</i>		CSC		A hawk of wooded areas, found up to 9,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada. Numerous recent records for Yosemite, especially in Yosemite Valley. Habitat destruction in its range has led to population declines. Frequently hunts along wooded edges (NPS 1997d).	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>		CSC		Hunts in open coniferous forest and edges of meadows and clearings between 4,000 and 7,000 feet in elevation in the Sierra Nevada. Nests in forests. One old (1930) nesting record for Yosemite Valley (NPS 1997d).	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-Status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
STATE-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN (cont.)					
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>		CT		This hawk prefers open grasslands and desert-like habitats. It is common to see this hawk perched on a fence post in a prairie or open range. The Swainson's Hawk also inhabits agricultural areas.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>		CSC		Occurs mostly below elevations of 4,000 feet, ranging from annual grasslands to ponderosa pine and California black oak woodland, but prefers open country. Feeds primarily on birds. Reduction in numbers over recent decades may be due to pesticides. This species has not been reported in the Merced River corridor.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species is believed extirpated from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>		CSC		Primarily associated with open areas such as grasslands and meadows, where it feeds on small mammals and birds. Nests on cliffs. Have declined in California due to several probable factors, including nest robbing by humans, control of prey species, and pesticides. Many records of this species in alpine areas of Yosemite National Park and occasionally seen in Yosemite Valley. Suitable habitat for this species does not occur in the vicinity of The Yosemite Lodge project area.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species is considered a transient visitor through Yosemite Valley. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>		CSC		Requires riparian or other thickets with small, densely canopied trees for roosting and nesting. Proximity of this habitat to meadow edges for hunting also enhances quality. One nesting record in Yosemite Valley in 1915 (NPS 1997d).	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>		CE		Entire California population of this species is restricted to the Yosemite region, where it reaches southernmost extent of its North American range. Breeds in mixed conifer/red fir forests bordering meadows. Winters in mixed conifer down to blue oak woodlands. Research suggests that human disturbance could affect foraging success of this species, which may explain its absence from Yosemite Valley, and raises concern about actions that may increase human disturbance on great gray owl habitat. Great gray owls are not known to nest or forage near The Yosemite Lodge project area.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

		Status ^a			
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
STATE-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN (cont.)					
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>		CE		Breeds in mountain meadows and riparian areas from 2,000 - 8,000 feet elevation in the Sierra Nevada, with lush growth of shrubby willows. Has disappeared from much of its range, due to habitat destruction and parasitism from brown-headed cowbirds. The area around The Yosemite Lodge project area is devoid of lush riparian features necessary to support this species.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species does not nest within the project area and has not been observed in Yosemite Valley for over 30 years (NPS 2000a). Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i>		CSC		Prefers riparian woodlands, but also breeds in chaparral, ponderosa pine, and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush. In recent decades, numbers of breeding pairs have declined dramatically in many lowland areas of California. A major cause of this decline has apparently been brown-headed cowbird parasitism (NPS 1997d).	Considered Further in this Analysis. Potential nesting habitat is located within Merced River riparian corridor outside of the construction footprint. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>		CT		Prefers steep cliffs or banks near water.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
MAMMALS					
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>		CSC		Primarily found below 6,000 feet in elevation, in a variety of habitats, especially oak, ponderosa pine, and giant sequoia habitats. Roosts in rock outcrops, caves, and especially hollow trees.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Pale big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>		CSC		Found in all habitats up to alpine zone. Requires caves, mines, or buildings for roosting. Prefers mesic habitats where it gleans from brush or trees along habitat edges. Recorded at Wildcat Creek bridge and Mirror Lake (Zeiner et al. 1999).	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>		CSC		Found in all habitats up to alpine zone. Requires caves, mines, or buildings for roosting. Prefers mesic habitats where it gleans from brush or trees along habitat edges.	Considered Further in this Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the vicinity of the project area. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>		CT		Known only from Kern County from past records on the Kern Plateau. May be extirpated entirely from the region.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-Status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
STATE-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN (cont.)					
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>		CT		Found in a wide variety of mountain habitats. Needs water, caves, logs, or other cover for denning. No wolverine have been recorded within California since the 1970s (Zeiner et al. 1999). This species is presumed extirpated from California.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
VEGETATION					
Tompkin's sedge <i>Carex tompkinsii</i>		R		Limited to foothill oak woodland and chaparral areas and along lower talus slopes. Found sporadically from Arch Rock to El Portal in the Merced River gorge. Not present in the project area.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Congdon's woolly sunflower <i>Eriophyllum congdonii</i>		R		Restricted to dry, mostly south-facing metamorphic and metasedimentary outcrops. Occurs on dry ridges on metamorphic rocks, scree, and talus. One plant has been located at the sand pit in El Portal. Suitable habitat for this species occurs within the Merced River corridor. Not present in the project area.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Congdon's lewisia <i>Lewisia congdonii</i>		R		Grows on moist, exposed, metamorphic rock faces and slopes. Occurs in chaparral and mixed conifer forest on north-facing slopes in shade.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Mariposa lupine <i>Lupinus citrinus</i> var.		CE		Known from granitic slopes in Mariposa county.	Removed from Further Analysis. Not known from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
PARK RARE PLANTS					
Sugar stick <i>Allotropa virgata</i>			PR	Confined to black oak and mixed conifer forest areas.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species was not identified during rare plant surveys within the project area, however, suitable habitat is present. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>			PR	Valley and foothill grassland and woodland communities. Often associated with serpentine soils.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Sedge <i>Carex albonigra</i>			PR	Locally rare in the Sierra Nevada in alpine marshy areas and springs.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
STATE-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN (cont.)					
Congdon's sedge <i>Carex congonis</i>			PR	Talus slopes.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Indian paintbrush <i>Castilleja foliolosa</i>			PR	Found on dry, open, rocky slopes on the edge of chaparral areas.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Child's blue-eyed Mary <i>Collinsia childii</i>			PR	Endemic to central and southern Sierra Nevada, reaching the northern extent of its range in Mariposa County. Occurs on shaded slopes and in open oak and mixed coniferous woodlands.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Collinsia <i>Collinsia linearis</i>			PR	Restricted to dry, metamorphic rock outcrops along the metamorphic-granitic contact zone.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Round-leaved sundew <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>			PR	Confined to sphagnum bogs.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Stream orchid <i>Epipactis gigantea</i>			PR	Restricted to moist granitic ledges, and planted in landscaped areas.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Fawn-lily <i>Erythronium purpurascens</i>			PR	Endemic to the Sierra Nevada, growing along shaded stream and river corridors.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Boreal bedstraw <i>Galium boreale ssp. septentrionale</i>			PR	Found in wet lower montane meadows.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species was not identified during rare plant surveys within the project area, however, suitable habitat is present. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.

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Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-Status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
STATE-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN (cont.)					
Pitcher sage <i>Lepechinia calycina</i>			PR	Found on rocky slopes within chaparral and canyon live oak woodlands.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Sierra laurel <i>Leucothoe davisiae</i>			PR	Grows in wet areas and bogs in acid soil.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
False pimpernel <i>Lindernia dubia</i> var. <i>anagallidea</i>			PR	Lives in wet meadows.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species was not identified during rare plant surveys within the project area, however, suitable habitat is present. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.
Congdon's monkeyflower <i>Mimulus congdonii</i>			PR	Found in granitic soils in disturbed areas, seeps, runoff areas on slopes.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Palmer's monkeyflower <i>Mimulus palmeri</i>			PR	Restricted to damp, shaded slopes under canyon live oaks.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Azure penstemon <i>Penstemon azureus</i> ssp. <i>angustissimus</i>			PR	Generally found in moist woodlands and open forests.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Phacelia <i>Phacelia platyloba</i>			PR	Found in gravelly or rocky soils in chaparral and canyon live oak woodland.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Phacelia <i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>			PR	Grows in moist sandy and gravelly open areas.	Removed from Further Analysis. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.

Status: FE = federally endangered, FT = federally threatened, FD = federally delisted (status to be monitored for at least five years), FC = federal species of concern, FLC=federal species of local concern, CE = California endangered, CT = California threatened, CSC = California species of special concern, R = California rare, PR = Yosemite park rare, PT = Yosemite park threatened

Table D-1 (Continued)
Special-status Species Considered in this Analysis

	Status ^a				
Species	USFWS	State	Park	Habitat Type/Occurrence	Determination
STATE-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES, SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN, AND SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN (cont.)					
Wood saxifrage <i>Saxifraga mertensiana</i>			PR	Endemic to northern and central Sierra Nevada. Grows on mossy rocks and moist cliffs.	Removed from Further Analysis. Focused surveys did not identify this species or suitable habitat (NPS 2002f). There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Giant sequoia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>			PR	Grows in three discrete groves in the park, has also been planted in historic and recent landscaped areas.	Removed from Further Analysis. This species does not occur in the project area. There is no expected direct, indirect, or cumulative effect on this species from the proposed action and this species is not evaluated further.
Ladies' tresses <i>Spiranthes porrifolia</i>			PR	Found in wet meadows.	Considered Further in this Analysis. This species was not identified during rare plant surveys within the project area, however, suitable habitat is present. Refer to Chapter III for background data on this species and Chapter IV for an analysis of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on this species.

Status: FE = federally endangered, FT = federally threatened, FD = federally delisted (status to be monitored for at least five years), FC = federal species of concern, FLC=federal species of local concern, CE = California endangered, CT = California threatened, CSC = California species of special concern, R = California rare, PR = Yosemite park rare, PT = Yosemite park threatened